05

SELECTORS

WHAT YOU WILL LEARN

* Simple selectors
* Combinator selectors
* Pseudo-class selectors
* Pseudo-elements selectors
* Attribute selectors

Simple Selector

* **Element Selector -** The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated with low confidenceExample: all <p> elements on the page will be center-aligned, with a red text color

* id Selector - The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element! To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

Example :

A picture containing graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

* class Selector - To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

Example –

A picture containing chart

Description automatically generated

* Universal Selector - The universal selector (\*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated with low confidenceExample -

* Grouping Selector - The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.

Example -

A picture containing text

Description automatically generated

Combinator Selector

* General sibling selector (~)

It uses the tlide (~) sign as the separator between the elements.

It selects the elements that follow the elements of first selector, and both are the children of the same parent. It can be used for selecting the group of elements that share the common parent element.

Diagram

Description automatically generated

* Adjacent sibling selector (+)

It uses the plus (+) sign as the separator between the elements. It matches the second element only when the element immediately follows the first element, and both of them are the children of the same parent.

Diagram

Description automatically generated

* Child Selector (>)

It uses the greater than **(>)** sign as the separator between the elements. It selects the direct descendant of the parent. This combinator only matches the elements that are the immediate child in the document tree.

Diagram

Description automatically generated

* Descendant Selector (space)

It uses the space as the separator between the elements. The CSS descendant selector is used to match the descendant elements of a particular element and represent it using a single space.

Diagram

Description automatically generated

Pseudo-class selectors

Pseudo-class: A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.

For example, it can be used to:

* Style an element when a user mouses over it
* Style visited and unvisited links differently
* Style an element when it gets focus
* :Link - It adds style to the unvisited link.

Example - a:link{color:green}

* :active - It applies when the elements are clicked or activated.

Example - a: active{ color: red; }

* : visited - It selects the visited links and adds special styles to them. Its possible values can be any color name in a valid format.

Example - a: visited{ color: red; }

* : hover - It adds special effects to an element when the user moves the mouse pointer over the element.

Example – h1:hover {background-color:blue;}

* :nth-child(n) selector : This selector is used for matching the elements based on their position regardless of the type of its parent. The n can either be a keyword, formula, or a number. It is used to match the elements based on their position within a group of siblings.
  + - Example - :nth-child(n){ color:red;}
* Table

  Description automatically generatedPseudo-element selectors

Attribute selectors

* It is possible to style HTML elements that have specific attributes or attribute values.
* [attribute] Selector - The [attribute] selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute.

Example - a[href] {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}

* [attribute="value"] Selector - The [attribute="value"] selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute and value.

Example - a[href="css/style"] {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}

* [attribute~="value"] Selector - The [attribute~="value"] selector is used to select elements with an attribute value containing a specified word.
  + - Example - [href~="www"] {  
        border: 5px solid yellow;  
      }
* [attribute|="value"] Selector - The [attribute|="value"] selector is used to select elements with the specified attribute, whose value can be exactly the specified value, or the specified value followed by a hyphen (-).
  + - Example - [class|="top"] {  
        background: yellow;  
      }
* [attribute^="value"] Selector – The [attribute^="value"] selector is used to select elements with the specified attribute, whose value starts with the specified value.
  + - [class^="top"] {  
        background: yellow;  
      }